

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



AGRICULTURE

VOL. LXIV.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21 1905

WHOLE NO. 3325

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT
NO. 8 STATE STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

TERMS:
\$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.
Advertisements: 10 cents per line for first week, 7 cents for subsequent weeks. Longer notices by special arrangement.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Pork Making.

In its crop report for September, out today, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Commercial Pork Making and Pig Raising in New England," by A. A. Southwick, farm superintendent at the Taunton Insane Asylum. This report will be sent free on application to J. Lewis Ellsworth, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, and those wishing it may have their names placed on the mailing list for future issues.

In this article Mr. Southwick says: "The question might be asked why we should engage in this industry in Massachusetts and New England generally, and the only answer can be, because there is an unlimited demand for the products of this immense and growing industry. Another reason is that our climate seems to be an ideal one for the thrifty general health of this class of animals. True, many will say the hired help problem must be solved before we can branch out very much in carrying out an idea which would probably be considered an experiment with most farmers. To the doubting minds we would say, make a beginning and the problem will solve itself."

Discussing the question of breed Mr. Southwick advocates the bacon hog for New England; the West producing the lard hog in immense quantities. The Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds are the best examples of the bacon hog, the only possible objection to the latter being the somewhat fanciful one of color. The summer care and shelter of swine is next taken up. Three acres of grass and one of rape will feed a carload of pigs, from fifty to fifty-five, throughout the season.

The writer lays great emphasis on the importance of the influence of heredity in pig raising. Good-natured mothers are a necessity, and pigs from their litters should be saved for breeders, especially if they are good ones. Select the boar from a litter whose ancestors are noted for the good qualities that should be combined in the perfect hog. Look for one that is as good over the hips as over the shoulders. You will not find this kind plentiful.

As for accommodations, says Mr. Southwick, start with what you have, and if you are prosperous you will feel encouraged to arrange more comfortably. Many hints as to the laying out of a well-arranged plant are given, and the comparative advantages of one or two very long buildings and a number of smaller ones, systematically arranged, discussed at length. Marketing also receives its share of attention in the article, the proper time and weight being discussed.

In closing, Mr. Southwick says: "I look for increasing interest along this profitable line of farming, although I appreciate the strong hold of the two rival industries—dairy and poultry farming. There is room for all of them and plenty of chance for improvement."

Plowing Meadow Land.

My land is on a brook. I have about two hundred rods in length, which is meadow all right, but not what you might term springy land. It is soft enough in places so we need to keep one pair of horses on the sod to be able to pull the others out of the mud. We have two kinds of meadow here, muck and mud; mine is a mud meadow. I can plow any kind of a meadow that will carry the team.

In regard to the tussocks or nigger heads, those that are not larger than the furrow will turn over all right by cutting them off smooth at the top of the ground with a grub hoe. Where they are too long, in the ground and out, my method is to cut around them, put on a chain and pull them out as you would an aching tooth.

I had been working this meadow land for about twelve years with poor success, until I fitted a plow and took team enough so I could plow down through it and get below the roots.

Some six years ago I plowed what we would term here a swamp for a neighbor on which he put a light coat of dressing, and it has out an abundance of first quality hay ever since. I think, ordinarily, the meadow land will be good for four or five years after the first plowing.

My seedling of any large amount was only two years ago. I used no dressing, no fertilizer of any kind, and had a good crop of oats the first year, while last year from the three acres I cut about five tons of as good hay as I ever cut.

On another piece I planted three-quarter acre to potatoes, in June about half the piece was drowned out so I only secured about half a crop from the flooded section, but in the fall dug three hundred bushels

from the piece. This may sound big but it is a fact. I used one-half ton fertilizer. I have two acres I broke last fall, on which I intend to plant potatoes this season. If you wish I will give you the results in the fall, or you may watch the Maine Farmer for the results as they say they are "going to keep an eye on my work to see if I do it right."

My plow is a No. 144 Syracuse. I sent to the factory and had a steel point made three or four inches wider than the common point that will cut eighteen inches, then I went to a machine shop and had a cutter made and tapered like a knife so that I could keep a keen edge on it. When I had everything right I went to plowing, and the farmers around here say it was the prettiest piece of plowing they ever saw.

For good results you want a good team, a good teamster and a good man at the plow. I believe all these are necessary. My advice to a man who has heart trouble or a "quitting streak" in him is not to attempt to plow a meadow, but when well plowed it is the best paying farm land I have had anything to do with. OSWOLD CRAWFORD, Kennebec County, Me.

The Game Nuisance in Vermont.

The wet weather continues, and farmers find it hard to harvest their crops and potatoes are rotting in the ground. Grubs are eating potatoes badly. The crop is a light one in the main, but there is but little sale for them.

Deer are becoming quite plentiful, and there is considerable complaint from farmers of the damage to crops. The State appropriates \$5000 for the protection of fish and game, but not a dollar for the protection of the farmer against damage done by the deer that are protected. What is the farmer's redress, and how long will he submit?

A few sportsmen are anxiously awaiting the time when they can get out and tramp over the hills and through the woods, breaking down fences and setting fires. Perhaps they may get a shot at a Jersey calf, or may be a man, but the deer which has been protected all the year, fattening on what he chooses to select from field or garden, hies himself to a place of safety at the first sniff of powder or sound of a gun, and after six days the law protects him again.

Some say the pleasure of seeing them around is compensation for what damage they do. As for me, I would rather see a fine colt or calf in a field than a deer. Still the law protects the latter, while dogs continue to kill sheep. E. M. PIERCE, Rutland County, Vt.

Marketing Farm Produce.

Our specialty is garden vegetables, butter and, in a small way, eggs. Always put whatever you have to sell in a neat, attractive package. Wash all beets, carrots, etc. Have your peas freshly picked and of uniform size, being careful that no old ones get in. If the beans get spotted on the pod throw them out. It is the appearance of a thing that sells it a great many times.

Be sure the eggs are all clean shelled and of a uniform size—a few small ones as well as an unusually large one spoils the looks of the basketful; on the ground that an egg is an egg, of course one counts as well as another, but we all like to know that our name stands for a good thing.

Finally, so far as may be, try to have ready to sell what the market demands. Mrs. FRED J. AMES, Peterboro, N. H.

Brief Farm Comments.

Trees improve the appearance of all houses and take away much of the barrenness and deadliness of old buildings.—E. G. NORRIS, Pleasantville, N. J.

Better sleep out in the orchard in a tent during the summer months, as the writer is doing this season, than indoors.—S. F. EMMERSON, Somerset County, Me.

Generally the best time to effect a sale is when there is a demand—and at such prices as the market indicates.—Andrew J. MITCHELL, Hillsborough County, N. H.

I noticed in your paper a few weeks ago that Mr. Thomas Convey of Wisconsin said he would prefer the disk harrow if the depth could be controlled. Now that can be done with the "Outaway," the Cut-away Harrow Company of Hingham, C. M., makes. I have used this harrow for a good many years, and I found that by the use of the levers to set the harrow to a greater or less angle, it can be run deep or shallow, as desired.—F. H. D. STEVENSON, N. Y.

In my reply to the question about draining a wet meadow, the type made me say it will cost \$10 an acre to drain this land. If I said that it is a very great mistake and should have been \$40 an acre.—A. A. SOUTHWICK, Bristol County, Mass.

The action of the Government in establishing an agricultural bureau and sending its expert, Prof. Frank Benton, to Europe and Asia in search of new strains of bees to be tested in this country, has given the bee-keeping interests a new impetus.—R. H. DOWDY, Berkshire County, Mass.

Better value special crops to feed the swine at this time of year instead of letting them run on the meadow. Meadows with quite a growth of grass on them will keep up in production quite a little longer than those fed in the fall, as farmers generally will admit.—E. R. TOWLE, Franklin County, Vt.

Stripping the Furrows.

More should be spent for agricultural and less for some other purpose—our naval expenses are growing beyond all reason. In the last Congress I introduced a bill increasing the appropriations for experimental stations \$200,000 at once and gradually through five years to \$750,000. The bill was favorably reported by the committee on

agriculture, but was refused a hearing on the floor, though 100 Democrats and 101 Republicans petitioned the committee on rules to permit action. But although the treasury could not stand this slight drain it was deemed amply strong to take care of a draft of \$210,000,000 for the navy, made while the experimental station bill was pending. Appropriations for agriculture are not for a chase. The experiment stations have added more to the wealth of the nation in ten years than they would cost the Government under the bill referred to in two hundred years. I two years one dollar out of 133 appropriated has gone to agriculture. One dollar is eight has gone to the navy; nearly one dollar in twelve has gone to the army. Economy is a good thing when it discriminates wisely.—Hon. H. C. ADAMS, Madison, Wis.

Northern New York Notes.

Potato digging is going on at present on about every farm hereabouts, help being in fully as much demand as in haying time. The yield is not quite up to expectation and there is considerable rot; in many cases fully one-half the crop is affected. Those not affected are of fine quality. The price at the shipping stations is forty cents per bushel.

Apples are in fair supply and are bringing good prices, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel. Barrels are scarce.

Hay and oats were an excellent crop and

built not more than fifteen inches below the surface, of matched lumber, and ventilation provided by two four-inch wooden pipes, one of which enters the box from the outside, and being carried up near the ceiling, discharges fresh air, while the other, starting near the floor, goes under the parthen, extends through the roof out of doors, and thus carries off the foul air. By having the latter contain a drum-like arrangement of this upper just above the roof, the warmth generated by the poultry there will be communicated to the air inside of it and a lively draught created.

To prevent the birds from quarrelling among themselves, in consequence of the instinct which teaches them that the higher they get the safer they are, the parthen should be placed on a level. They should also be fitted into slots, or otherwise fastened, so that they can be readily removed for cleaning and painting with kerosene, and to enable the occupants to run on easily, having a width of about two inches. It is preferable that the floor of the house consist of concrete, which is proof against rats, dampness, contamination and the like, and a framework of studding, placed two feet apart, be erected on it.

Where the weather is often exceedingly cold, building paper should be used on both sides of the studding, and, in addition to this, the interior lined with matched lumber and the exterior with studding, both put on horizontally. If the paper is put on like



YOUNG AYRSHIRE COW, TRIFLETS' BEST

the after-growth in our meadows was never better. Our silos are all filled with a good quality of ensilage corn. Frosts have held off well. No killing frosts occurred up to Oct. 7, when there was light frost, with thermometer at 34°. We expect the excellent quality of fall feed will put stock in prime condition for winter.

I. L. SHERIDAN.

Clinton County, N. Y.

Celery for Winter.

To store celery for winter use, the plants should be dug up with the roots adhering and packed closely in long, narrow boxes with rather dry sand. These boxes should have holes bored in the sides, and when water has been conveyed to the roots of the plants through the apertures, the whole should be set away in a cool place exempt from excessive humidity. Properly put up in this way, nothing more will be required except to water the roots occasionally, and, as in the first place, it should be in order to prevent rot, be accomplished through the holes in the boxes. The fact is, moisture cannot safely be supplied to celery plants from above unless they are packed very loosely, and the conditions are such that plenty of air can circulate around them.

FRED O. SHELLEY.

Milford, N. Y.

The New Poultry House.

The chief requisites to consider when planning a poultry house are climate, soil, breed and space. In a latitude where snow covers the ground during the greater part of the winter, the fowls must of necessity be kept confined most of the time; accordingly, for the birds to be able to exercise sufficiently to maintain good health they should have an ample amount of floor space; this, in fact, is so important that if the area is limited to a small proportion to each hen, and the house cannot very well be enlarged, the flock should be reduced in order to give those remaining more room.

To admit of space for feeding, scratching, dusting, roosting and laying without crowding, ten square feet are required for each hen. A structure ten by ten feet, therefore, is none too large for ten hens. No hen being so economical nor any agency as conducive to the health and well-being of poultry as sunshine, it should also occupy a dry, warm, sunny spot. In connection with dry earth, sunshine affords poultry just the element with which to clean their feathers of vermin, and, by having plenty of window glass facing the south and set low down, they can, with dusting boxes properly placed, derive the full benefit of it in winter.

In short, their habitation should be well lighted, warm, thoroughly ventilated and free from cracks through which the winds can steal and chill them. Their perches should be exempt from draughts and impenetrable to extreme cold. Their perches should be so arranged that by pulling a cord, suspended from a wire or by letting down a hinged door in front of the fowls on the roosts at night they will be virtually locked up in small pens and still enjoy comfortable quarters.

To obtain this, a sliding door should be

wise, with the top overlapping, the space between the studding can be filled with dry plaster shavings. Such a wall is practically wind-proof, and with a good water-tight roof makes a very warm poultry house, indeed. To ventilate it, a square wooden pipe placed on the floor of the structure, should extend up through the peak or highest point of the roof and project several feet above it. With a "bonnet" on the top, slatted or otherwise fixed so that the north and south wind will freely blow through it, and the lower part perforated with holes, having movable buttons, the ventilation can be easily controlled and the fowls made comfortable in almost any sort of weather.—SHEK KEEPER.

Alfalfa in Connecticut.

I took 3½ acres of the very highest, driest and poorest section of my farm, one hundred feet above the water line, and intensely cultivated it with my double-cutting outway harrow to the depth of six inches or more, then I sowed twenty-five pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. June 3 also sowed eight hundred pounds of high-grade fertilizer per acre.

On the twenty-fourth day of July, fifty-two days after seeding, I cut and cured 10,750 pounds of well-dried hay, and on Sept. 13, I cut and cured 10,800 pounds of well-dried hay, or 21,550 pounds; almost eleven tons in 103 days from time of seeding. I can safely call it three tons to the acre of well-dried alfalfa hay after all of the cuts are deducted. While I would not advise others to go into the cultivation of alfalfa very extensively at first, yet I think that there are many high and dry fields in New England that could be utilized to good advantage in the production of alfalfa.

The first thing to be done is to intensely cultivate the field and kill out all kinds of vegetation, then sow the seed with the land intensively cultivated, giving the alfalfa the first, best and only chance. With my present knowledge I should advise a good dressing of thoroughly decomposed vegetable manure, adding a few hundred pounds to the acre of air-slaked lime except in sections where there is plenty of lime in the soil. I had no lime, but a portion of the field had a little thoroughly decomposed yard manure, and that section was best. I think the success I have obtained was due first to intense cultivation, and second to the alfalfa which were in the fertilizer, but it would be well to remember that high-grade fertilizer containing nitrates cannot be used after the plants come up. If I had sown my alfalfa the middle of April I think I would have easily got five tons of well-dried hay to the acre this year, and that would have been one year better than one would expect to get according to the scientific men. Yet I think with the ordinary cultivation they are right. I would only like to add that I was unable to obtain these views here with alfalfa until after I had sown my seed. I will repeat, first, intensely cultivate your land. Sow your alfalfa seed as early as convenient in the spring, giving the land a thorough dressing of decomposed vegetable manure with a little air-slaked lime as before stated. If you cannot afford it before seeding put on three hundred to four hundred pounds to

the care of nitrates of soda before seeding and cut it when one-tenth of the blossoms are in bloom.

One word more, perhaps I ought to say that when I cut my first crop I immediately removed it to another field, then I sowed ten pounds more of the seed to the acre and took my double-cutting harrow and set it at a light angle and went over the field in two directions. The final result is as above stated. It is now sixteen days since the second crop was cut. We have had very heavy frost since the cutting, and yet the alfalfa is still growing. It has made a further growth of at least three to four inches.

G. A. CLARK.

Watering Sheep.

It is a matter of vital importance that sheep have plenty of pure, fresh water to drink at all times of the year, and especially during hot weather. Then, the surface of the fields is more or less covered by decomposing substances, in which are often germs of disease and eggs of parasites, and if these have an opportunity to develop life they are liable to cause trouble even among the healthiest flocks. It is impossible for natural drainage not to accumulate large quantities of infected waste in low situations, where if sheep run, without access to better water, they must of necessity drink it. As the water drunk is absorbed directly into the blood, they thus cannot help but take into their system all the impurities that are dissolved in it, and many of these not dissolved, but suspended in it because of their exceedingly small bulk. Hence it is that impure water becomes a source of infection and produces disease.

As a rule, clear running water is the best for sheep, as it likewise is for all other animals. It undergoes complete exposure to the air, and that tends to the decomposition and neutralizing of the organic matter in it. The water of a clear, swiftly flowing brook in which speckled trout will live is almost invariably safe to drink, either by man or beast. Water from sandstone or slate rock, also, is generally pure.

Water from limestone, however, especially if magnesia is mixed with it, may be very injurious. It is liable to produce various troublesome diseases, and one of these known as gorter, is exceedingly common. It causes a swelling of the glands of the throat, the enlargement of which is soft and baggy. It is true that this ailment may be due to other causes, but water containing too much of lime and magnesia is capable, nevertheless, of producing it.

Accordingly, if such water must be used, pains should be taken to purify it. Exposure to the air will do this to some extent, but in order to eliminate all danger water, known to be charged with organic matter or other undesirable substances, should be filtered through sand. It may be done in any convenient way, and sometimes, when there is plenty of water, by causing it to flow through a channel having a sandy bed. Run far enough, this will make very bad water pure and safe to use. FRED O. SHELLEY.

Osage County, N. Y.

Fighting the Moth Caterpillars.

The gypsy moth campaign continues with vigor in various parts of the section north and east of Boston, the work being done by private land owners, by towns and through the co-operation of the State commission. The illustrations show some of the scenes in the infested district, and suggest the manner of doing the work.

The bare condition of the trees in some of the pictures shown in a striking manner the ravages of the pest, giving the landscape a bare, wintry appearance. In one wood-lot of 340 trees which were stripped of leaves 133 are dead, including 154 pieces of large size. Most of the pieces die after being once stripped by the moths. Other trees die in one to three years. A ten-acre lot near Medford was so thoroughly stripped by the moth that only a few trees are alive.

Dull Prevention Trade.

The warm weather affects the meat trade to some extent, forcing quick sales at times and somewhat lessening the demand. Meat, however, holds well at the decline recently noted. Lamb and mutton are in good supply and fair demand, and more than hold their own in price. Veals continue to sell well, with no weakness in price. Hogs bring 7 cents, with a fraction higher for those choice lots.

Temporary Grain Shortage Threatened.

Although the crop of corn and wheat is one of the largest on record the price in Eastern markets shows a rising tendency which will probably be only temporary. The trouble is owing to the shortage of freight cars in the West, causing a delay in shipments of grain to Eastern markets. The export trade has been heavy all summer, causing large numbers of cars to be sent through from the West. These have not been yet returned, and the result is a shortage for handling the immense crop of new grain. This is not an unusual thing during the crop moving season, but it very seldom happens so early, and the conditions are causing some nervousness and uneasiness in the grain trade. There is plenty of grain for all concerned if it reaches the Eastern market with a fair degree of promptness. Just how long the delay will last no one knows. If it continues long, corn, mill feed, etc., will likely go higher. A bad feature of the situation is the fact that most Eastern grain dealers have short stocks of grain, having sold their supplies rather than incur the expense of buying when the market was so low. The railroads are doing their utmost to clear up the blockades which is now

at its worst in the shipping ports around the Great Lakes. The principal freight lines have decided that every available car shall be withdrawn at once from all branch lines and the shipment of general merchandise be held back somewhat in order to handle the grain.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL MEAT INSPECTION.
A month or so before the resignation of Dr. D. E. Salmon as chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, a number of independent meat packers brought charges to the attention of Secretary Wilson, that that bureau had been discriminating against them in favor of the so-called "best trust" in the assignment of inspectors as required by law for the critical examination of all meat carcasses intended for interstate or foreign commerce. It was claimed by the "independents" that while they had made application for the assignment of inspectors, and had been refused, owing to the fact that "the appropriation for inspectors was exhausted," applications made by the "trust" were not turned down.

Partly as an outcome of this storm of protest from the small packers, Secretary Wilson has called to the attention of the President a plan which has been proposed for a number of years by packing houses unable to secure inspectors, which it is believed, if carried into effect, will enable the department to give an inspection service to every packing plant in the United States. These packers have offered to pay the cost of the inspection, providing a fixed fee of so much per carcass. The inspection of meat now costs the Government from \$70,000 to \$150,000 annually, and probably twice this latter amount would be needed to furnish inspectors to all the packers, but if the plan proposed were put into effect, the service would prove more satisfactory and without cost to the United States.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

The Department of Agriculture has in press a timely bulletin on cider vinegar, which is interesting in view of the enormous amount of vinegar which is sold which never saw an apple or other fruit. The best quality of vinegar, it is stated, is made from fruit juices; cheaper grades are made from the grains and sugar refinery wastes, and these are often colored and "doctored," and then sold as cider vinegar. A number of States have laws establishing vinegar standards. It is possible under faulty management for pure cider vinegar, however, to fall below these standards. Many farmers, it is stated, and vinegar manufacturers make the bad mistake of adding fresh apple juice to old vinegar stock in the hope of securing a more rapid conversion of the product into vinegar; then they complain that their vinegar "won't make."

The organisms causing acetic fermentation require abundance of air. It is therefore wrong to plug up the bung hole of a barrel where the older is undergoing the change from the alcoholic to the acetic acid stage. After the acetic fermentation is completed, however, and the vinegar is made, the barrel should be tightly bunged, otherwise the vinegar may become weak or possibly alkaline. The following practical suggestions are made:

Use only ripe, sound fruit. Dirt will likely introduce micro-organisms that will interfere with the normal fermentation. For profit, use a power press. With a hand press only two gallons of juice per bushel of apples could be secured at the Virginia station, while with a power press four gallons were obtained.

If water is added to the pomace and a second pressing is made, the juice is deficient in sugar and will not make standard vinegar. If possible, put the fresh juice into some large receptacle and allow it to stand for a few days before bottling. This will allow for the settling of considerable solid matter.

Casks should be well cleaned with live steam or boiling water, and should not be over three-quarters filled. Leave out the bung and use a loose plug of cotton to decrease evaporation and keep out dirt.

After alcoholic fermentation has occurred, say six months, from two to four quarts of good vinegar, containing more or less "mother," should be added. It will then require from six months to two years to make good vinegar, according to the temperature and good treatment.

The long time required to make vinegar by the oak and storage method has led to the use of vinegar generators, by the aid of which the acetic fermentation can be completed in a few days. The process is profitable only when vinegar is made on a somewhat large scale, and the vinegar is not equal to that produced by the longer process, especially for table use, though it is stated to be suitable for pickling.

Vinegar can be made from various fruits such as grapes, plums, etc., and the bulletin describes excellent vinegar made from Oregon prunes which was the color of very dark wine.

FREE SHADE TREES.

Dr. Heinrich G. Leonhardt has opened a new field for philanthropists who desire to spend large sums of money in a good cause. A short time ago he presented to the city of Tonawanda, N. Y., a great number of young elm, maple and chestnut trees for planting along the city highways. He purchased over two thousand trees from nearby nurseries and then announced that all who would might have the trees by applying to the Tonawanda nursery where he had stored them. It is said that streets which have never boasted of shade trees were soon filled with flourishing young saplings that in twenty years will be priceless—a magnificent monument to one man.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 2787 MAIN.

Alimony is too often the root of the divorce evil.

President Roosevelt has no use for football sluggers.

Bernard Shaw does not like our domesticity. Oh, pshaw!

Secretary Bonaparte believes in the kisser. Naturally—he's a himself.

Edgar was a Poo-er, but the Hall of Fame people don't seem to know it.

The Hunter's moon is here, but don't let it lead you to shoot your fellow-man.

Dyspepsia is not cured by good deeds or standard oil. Too bad, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.

The weather prophets may be wrong, but the Indian summer goes on in the same old way.

Jerome K. Jerome's cognomen is pronounced Jer-um, but we still have our New York Jerome.

Vice-President Fairbanks will continue to wear blue jeans. He will not leave Indiana permanently.

Some of the men who went to the Brooklyn fair got more than their money's worth. They saw double.

The Cape Cod cranberry crop is short, and therefore many people will have to eat their Thanksgiving turkey without.

The man who formed the cauliflower trust was not a cabbage head, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Quaker poet got into the Hall of Fame. That was, perhaps, because he was Whittier than some other eminent men.

The sluggers are being broiled on the gridiron of hostile criticism, thanks to Teddy, who knows how to roast and how to coniliate.

The Russians are literally pouring into this country. They evidently believe that this is a land of plenty as well as one for peace negotiations.

Dudley Buck has gone to reside permanently in Germany. He can make music there as well as he could in Brooklyn, which has no soul for art.

New York is to welcome a soap concern from Cincinnati with well nigh six thousand employees. One would think that the metropolis had soap enough already.

Thirty-four years ago on Monday, Oct. 9, the great Chicago fire took place. There have been several big city blazes since then, not forgetting the Boston fire of 1872.

Hughes awoke one morning and found himself famous. So did Martin Tupper, but who knows anything definite about the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" now.

The feeling character of riches was never more forcibly illustrated than it was last week when a former New York banker went over to Staten Island to the poorhouse.

Its nepotism when some one else takes care of his relatives, but it is called by a softer name when you take care of your own. How much difference there is between tweedledum and tweedledee!

A great to-do is made nowadays about men bequeathing their bodies to the doctors for scientific purposes, but Big Dick, the king of the negroes, in old-time Boston, did something similar in the twenties of the last century.

After the agricultural fairs, what? The charity ones, of course, for winter is coming on when the cold winds do blow, and the poor, old and young, whom we always have with us, will be holding out their hands for assistance.

The author of the "Old Oaken Bucket" is not even mentioned as a candidate for enrollment in the Hall of Fame, and yet his song has been sung quite as often as Emma Willard's "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Both are rather watery productions, but they have secured immortality.

Women get in everywhere. They are going to dine in Memorial Hall at Harvard on the day of the Yale game. Formerly they were only allowed in the gallery to see President Eliot's young animals feed. Hope the girls will enjoy their table d'hôte dinner, even if the vintage comes from the city reservoir.

The Nature Study fad in the schools may be a passing fancy, but it will not be without good results in teaching young eyes to see more in what they look at. Good terms of acquaintance with plants and trees, animals and birds, add zest to life in the country. They also help afford a good foundation for a farm career.

Dr. Henry Slade has gone to meet the spirits who used to assist him in slate writing and accordion playing under the table. He made a great deal of money and was criticised by Browning and other distinguished people abroad, but he died poor in a sanitarium in Michigan. Prudence and occultism do not evidently always go together.

Perhaps too much is expected from the use of the new parasite insects now being introduced into this part of the country. In California, where such insects have been in use for some time, the growers still seem to place their main reliance on the use of sprays, washes, dips and fumigation. It seems that the parasites alone cannot keep the pests under.

Outzon Borglum, the sculptor, has refused to finders his figures of angels, which were intended for the Belmont Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, and all because his critics objected to representations of females from heaven.

The old Pagans believed in feminine divinities, but other times other manners. Try again Mr. Borglum, and give us celestial beings with mustaches, though we confess we have never seen many male angels in the household, or elsewhere.

The day of corrupt, demoralizing country

fares has not yet wholly passed. A report is at hand of one in New York State who appears to have been chiefly a four-days carnival of gin mills, bunco steers and toughs, both male and female. One gambler is reported to have captured \$5000 of the people's hard-earned cash in a single night. Such a condition of affairs may draw crowds and stimulate business for a few days. It must be so, else what possible excuse have the presumably decent men in authority for not clearing out the whole business? But a four-days carnival of vice and laxity cannot fall to leave its trace on the life of the people. If local officers find the laws hard to be enforced in that section fifty-one weeks in the year, they will have themselves to thank because of recklessly letting down the bars cattle-show week.

When the son leaves the farm the father is often at fault. No ambitious young man of full age seems to look forward to a life of half dependence and of doing things "father's way." It is not an inspiring sight to note a gray-haired, elderly "boy" chained down to the methods of a past generation by the insistence of an iron-willed parent. The man who is good for anything longs for independence and a chance to live his own life, to make his own mistakes if he needs be, and profit by them. The father who will not give his worthy son a free man's chance on the farm can scarcely complain if left alone in his old age. At best it is none too easy for the young and the old to work together in harmony on a farm, but with a spirit of concession and forbearance on both sides the firm of Father & Son, farmers, can be made a grand success.

For a year or two past Prof. H. J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island Experiment Station has been waging a little tariff war of his own. It appears that through somebody's blunder a tax of \$1 a ton was placed upon basic slag meal, the substance having been wrongly classified as an iron ore when really it is a phosphate and used only for a fertilizer. The injustice of the tax is plain, since other fertilizing materials come into the country free of duty. Slag meal is now becoming a popular fertilizer, several agents having taken up its sale in New England. It is a byproduct of steel manufacture, contains a high per cent. of phosphoric acid, and is well liked by those who have tried it for topdressing grass land and fertilizing mixtures. The suggestion has been made that the fertilizer manufacturers are responsible for the duty as they wish to keep the substance out of the country, but the story seems doubtful, as the sale of phosphate slag would not particularly affect the use of mixed fertilizers and would only compete with such other forms of phosphoric acid as bone meal and phosphate rock. Professor Wheeler is having the matter brought to the attention of the National Grange with a view of getting the backing of that organization to secure the repeal of the tax.

The class of independent farm owners seems to be gradually dying out in England. Recent investigations bring out the fact that two hundred years ago more than half the farmers of England owned the land which they cultivated, while at the present time there are so few farm owners that the word farmer as now used means tenant farmer in England. One reason for this tendency is the social position which attends the ownership of land in England. For this reason rich men have been willing to pay high prices for land, so high, in fact, that the income pays the owner a very small per cent. on the money invested. Hence it seemed better for the small land owner to sell his land at a high price and hire farms at low rent. Other reasons are the introduction of expensive machinery which tends to make the large farms more profitable than the small ones because the costly machines could be kept at work steadily. Other small farmers were forced to sell out during times of agricultural depression. Still another reason for large farms is the law of succession in England, which tends to give the farm to the eldest son rather than to divide among the children as in this country. Of these causes none is operating to any extent in this country except the use of machinery, and it is to be hoped that co-operation will solve the machinery problem in such a way that it can be used profitably by small farmers.

Farm Values Improving.
It looks as if the darkest days of the American farm-owning class were in the past. North and South, East and West, values seem to be coming up.
A Government inquiry now under way is reported collecting records of very important changes in value, especially in the irrigated lands of the far West, the cotton lands of the South and the grain raising tracts of the middle West.
Nothing has yet been said officially in regard to the farm lands of the East, but these are beyond doubt also becoming more valuable, although at a slower rate of gain, perhaps, than in the newer part of the country. Boston farm agencies say that the improvement in the situation is shown by the better demand for farms. Said one dealer, "We can sell ten farms now where we could sell one ten years ago." While prices of many of the rough, badly located farms may not be much higher, those farms which are in good business condition, well located and suitable for machine cultivation, are selling at better prices. Those which include desirable woodland are also finding a better market.
It would not be surprising should the present era of prosperous times and with quite a boom in real estate. If so, the farm lands are likely to get a share of the gain. A good Eastern farm is by no means undesirable property to own, and better now, in all probability, than at any time since the civil war. The long decline which began in the late sixties ceased several years ago, and now, according to expert opinion, the trend is toward a distinct improvement of values.

Hungarian Disquiet.
The trouble between Austria and Hungary was precipitated by the insistent demand of Hungary for more concessions and still more concessions. The venerable Austrian emperor, who is also king of Hungary, lost his temper when a Hungarian deputa-tion demanded a separate army, and turned them over to another official.
Hence the present agitation between the two countries which are really independent of each other, in many respects, though customs and currency and military, naval and foreign affairs are administered in common. The army at present is under the command of Francis Joseph in his capacity as a ruler of a dual-monarchy, and therefore Hungary has no special control over it. Its official language, too, is German.
If Hungary secures a war will be predicted that will be far reaching in its effects, for the disunion will not be brought about peacefully after the fashion of the separation of Norway and Sweden, and would

make European and Oriental complications and war in many directions. It does not appear that the Hungarians have suffered greatly under the mild rule of Francis Joseph, who is now far beyond the age set down by the palmist as the allotted time for man's stay upon earth, and he is naturally more irritable than if he were a younger man.

The Magyars are the active agents in the movement for greater if not complete independence, and yet they include less than half the population of Hungary. The remainder consists of various races, and with no Hungarian blood in their veins, are demanding universal suffrage. The Magyars are in the ascendancy controlling the country, because they have the franchise, though they are in the minority as far as numbers are concerned, and if they should succeed in bringing about the secession of Hungary it may be asked if they will not have formidable foes to contend against at home. The Socialists who want all classes to have the franchise would make trouble for them, and of course Austria would not consent to disunion without a warlike struggle. On the whole, it would seem as if the Magyars were going to make a great deal of disturbance for themselves and many other people by their movements which do not tend to that world-wide peace for which we are all anxiously looking. Why would it not be better to wait until the Emperor-King has passed away and then try and bring about a divorce without bloodshed? The Magyars are, no doubt, intensely patriotic, but it appears to us they are a little hasty.

Free Literature for Children.
A feature in the management of our public libraries worthy of special commendation is the provision that is made in them for the children. They have in this city, and elsewhere in this country, rooms devoted especially to their use, where they may enjoy the reading of juvenile periodicals, and they have also books in particular alcoves which are entirely suited to their capacity, both in the way of instruction and entertainment.
In the English public libraries no such care is devoted to the little men and women, and apparently their existence is entirely ignored as far as the setting aside of volumes for their particular delectation or intellectual profit is concerned. This is strange in a land of large families where the children have been so long celebrated in song and story, but the English have always been behind the United States in making improvements which would benefit the rising generation. It is thought there, no doubt, that the home should furnish all the mental food which young minds require. This is, of course, a great mistake, for many children in the British cities are practically homeless, and even when an child has a settled abode it is often so miserable and cheerless that it can hardly furnish shelter, much less books to read.

The poorest little ones can use the public libraries and find in them that light, warmth, comfort and intellectual pabulum which they so much desire and need for the development of a healthy mentality. Here the children do not have to resort to the "penny dreadful" as too many of their brothers and sisters do abroad.
The juvenile literature is carefully scanned in our public libraries before it meets the eyes of children, and what is placed before them tends to their improvement and progression intellectually and morally, while at the same time it outlives a taste for the best reading.
The value of this throwing open the public libraries can be hardly over-appreciated, and it is one of the improvements that have been made within a few years, for which we should be especially congratulated.

Home Raised Cows.
Much stress is being placed by certain farm and dairy speakers this year on the importance of a home supply of cows; farm-raised milkers, whose history and breeding the farmer knows all about and which, one by one, take their place in the milking line without the requirement of a large sum of spot cash on the part of the farmer.
The advice is good. On many farms the cost and care of the young stock is scarcely noted, and the cows so raised may be better than can be bought at any price within reach of the owner. Then, too, there is small chance of building up a choice, handsome, heavy milking herd unless the members are carefully bred and selected on the farm year by year.
The plan, however, not suited to all dairymen; those, for instance, who have a small retail milk route, with limited patronage and barn room. The milk of a good dairy cow at retail prices is worth more in a month than the growth of a calf for the whole year. Hence the room of the calf is better given to the cow. The needs of a retail route and likewise of wholesale milk shipping often require a constant and uniform supply. The cows must be bought, sold and traded to suit condition.
The frequent shifting of the herd is one of the drawbacks of the business. A bad trade made in a hurry because of the needs of the situation may result in a month's profit but it can't be helped. The farmer sets it down to account of experience and keeps on as well as he can. It is surely wise to raise one's own cows. Perhaps it may be less so in some far off millennium of milk farming when everybody shall be strictly honest, frank and truthful in a cow trade.

Meanwhile, those who cannot raise cows must buy them, courageously bearing in mind that the choicest cows, provided one really gets them, are the best bargains at any reasonable price.
Shift the Immigrants.
The advocates of the new immigration laws are basing their objections not so much on the number of immigrants coming to this country as upon the quality. The class of people now arriving at our seaports is wholly different from the foreigners who came here twenty-five to fifty years ago. At that time arrivals were largely from the more progressive countries of northern Europe, including Great Britain, Germany, Norway and Sweden, and they included many of the most enterprising and thrifty people of these nationalities.
Today the conditions are quite opposite, the bulk of the arrivals coming from the more backward countries like Russia, Italy and Hungary, and people who have been induced to emigrate from the inducement of low fares and the persistent efforts of steamship companies rather than by their own enterprise. These persons, even after the sifting out provided by the present immigration laws, are still of a low average grade, and hence for the cities the same, come to them of low intelligence and of criminal tendencies to boot.

Many who arrive are merely ignorant, coming from the farming class of the various countries and capable of making good citizens if induced to locate on the farms instead of settling in the cities.

The address of President Eliot to the present class of freshmen at Harvard contained a world of sound advice in which there was full recognition of the fact that man had a strong animal nature and needed to control it if he wished to hold a place in the community. He touched the question of life entirely, and left its religious aspects to be discussed by those whose profession it was to attend to purely spiritual wants.
President Eliot has the faculty of saying the right thing at the right time, and with several hundred young men before him he touched upon what was most vital to their health and happiness from a material point of view, and gained the confidence and attention of his hearers because he understood their human limitations and the temptations that go with youth and young blood.

He emphasized the importance of having a sound mind in a sound body, and pointed out that only by physical cleanliness could this desirable result be attained. Sensuality and its consequent evils he denounced as death to all worthy educational effort, and the dissipations that go with the frying cap were also alluded to as sowing the seeds of moral and physical deterioration. Indeed, he brought forcibly to mind the reflection of old Adam in "As You Like It":
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquor to my blood;
Nor did not with unwholesome forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility.
As we have already intimated, there was nothing of the preacher in President Eliot's discourse. It was a plain, straightforward, common-sense "talk" to those who were to come under his general care for three or four years, as the case might be, and it will have an inspiring influence upon many students in starting them on the right path in their academic career.
It is true that some undergraduates have indulged in wild excesses and reformed, but their number is comparatively few, and most who have gone the pace, as the saying has it, have filled a premature grave, and have left nothing behind for which they will be worthily remembered. No one, even if he held the doctrine sound of life outliving heats of youth, would preach it as a truth to those who eddy round and round, notwithstanding the fact that the poet from whom this idea is borrowed, speaks of the sober father among his boys whose youth was passed in foolishness. He is the exception, not the rule, when he wears his manhood hale and green.

Fancy Farming.
The town which has within its limits one or more rich, progressive "fancy farmers," is, on the whole, to be congratulated. These wealthy gentlemen usually begin with buying at good prices large lots of land, and keep the former owners and their neighbors at well-paid work for years making improvements. They put up handsome, costly buildings and lay out landscaped gardens open to the public and leading new attractiveness to the whole region. They bring to town much taxable property, often contribute directly to projects for town improvement. The new owners may set higher standards in farm methods and pure-bred stock; perhaps, also, although unfortunately not without exception, higher standards in manners, morals and conduct of life.
The lessons of so-called "fancy farming," moreover, do not all tend in one direction. It is often said that wealthy farmers are able to carry on costly experiments far beyond the means of those who are farming for a living, and thus serve as an object lesson to their poorer neighbors who are thus able to judge from actual observation in regard to the practical worth of the new ideas. But much of this introductory work is now better done by the State experiment farms. Quite against their will the owners of costly estates often show the observer most expensively what he should not attempt in the agricultural line. The line of improvement he had longed for in vain on his own farm he may see carried out in the most complete and lavish manner, all to no success or to no satisfying result.
The expense and worry of the whole business is enormous. "I had no idea," said a millionaire farmer, "that it could possibly cost so much to carry on a farm." Even this man's stout purse had felt the strain, and he was cutting down expenses. In these days of high wages, incompetent farm help, superintendents, the kind addicted to "graft," unknown to the art of fruit growing, and with the enormous outlay required in every direction, the maintenance of a big country estate is no trifling matter. The wealthiness of the country have felt constrained to call a halt and close up some of the channels through which the dollars were flowing out.

In the result of all this care and expenditure satisfying? Let those answer who can afford fancy farming. It certainly does not appeal to all minds.
"It would be something like going around in a drake," observed a thrifty, enthusiastic young farmer, "always moving, but never arriving anywhere. I wouldn't take one of these mab farms as a gift with money to pay the bill, if I had to have it on my mind. Always planning and worrying and being mad fun for my style of farming, and knowing all the while that the next man who owns the place would tear it all to pieces and have things different. I wouldn't wish the old farm that my great-grandfather cleared and that my father worked on all his life. Let me take that old place with all its memories and live an independent life, and improve the farm for my children and leave it better than I found it. That's fancy farming enough for me." Here was a born farmer, and such are they whether rich or poor, "fancy" or "practical" who get about all the real satisfaction out of a farm.

American Grains Wanted.
The grain farmer of the United States is particularly fortunate this year in having a bumper crop and also a prospect of a good demand from the rest of the world. The natural demand for wheat increased year by year, the grain becoming increasingly popular at the expense of rice, etc., in the countries of Europe. The demand for outside wheat in England will be about the same as last year, according to official esti-

mates, and considerably larger than for 1905.
The various countries of continental Europe are increasing their demands, and the yearly consumption in France is now about eight bushels, in Belgium 7.3 bushels, and in other countries of Europe from a little over two bushels to about six bushels per inhabitant. The other exporting countries which last year offset the exports of this country are likely to show a shortage this year. These countries are Russia, Australia and Argentina. It is thought these, except Argentina, will have a small crop for export this year. The Argentina crop is not far enough along for reliable estimate. Its product is an uncertain factor, varying greatly from year to year, but the high price of wheat the world over will, no doubt, stimulate quite a large acreage this year. The shortage in Russia will be very pronounced, approaching almost famine conditions in certain sections. It is evident, also, that a broad demand is being created in China and adjacent countries for American wheat and flour. All these sources of demand are likely to take good care of the American record-breaking crop, including that of Canada, and the behavior of the grain market indicates fair prices for the producer.

Sheep for New England.
[From Graduation Thesis of Harold Nims Knight, New Hampshire College of Agriculture.]
It is pitiful to note that the hardworking, mortgage-paying son of the soil has almost wholly forgotten that he is losing one of his greatest sources of profit, viz., that of early lambs. The profitability of the lamb business will be discussed later, but let me say here that the man who fosters the summer trade by raising early lambs is making far greater profit, and is making it easier than the man who struggles along, both early and late, at milking his cows and weeding his vegetable garden.
Some wise farmers are awaking to this phase of agriculture, and we sometimes see an article on the subject in some of our papers. We must encourage this work, for the farmer should have as many lines leading to his pocketbook as he can, possibly master.

I have endeavored to reach the heart of the matter regarding both the condition of the industry and the sheep breeders' hopes and fancies by corresponding with the most prominent sheep breeders of New Hampshire. I have sent out about 275 copies and have received about 140 replies.
Every one who raises sheep seems to realize that their profit is made from mutton lambs. The time of the birth of lambs varies widely. The last of February or in March seems to be the favorite time with the breeders of southern New Hampshire; while the Colorado breeders seem to think that their lambs do best when born in late April or early May. Of course the climate conditions of the section will have much influence on the time when lambs shall come, but the fact remains the same, viz., that from them the farmer is making his largest and easiest profit.

In regard to the demand for mutton lambs in various parts of the State I will quote from various breeders:
Mutton lambs are always in demand and at premium prices. Grade mutton lambs dropped the latter part of April or first of May bring among our local butchers \$5 on the hoof by Aug. 1, while pure breeds marketed at the same age dropped in January and February, net in Boston and New York dress d, thirty cents per pound.—G. S. Tucker, Peterboro.
The demand is many times greater than the supply, especially through July and August.—W. H. Neal, Meredith.
Early lambs sell for twenty-five cents per pound and sometimes more.—B. G. Moulton, Exeter.

The demand is good in the summer months.—L. M. Jewell, Bindge.
Good mutton is always in demand.—F. O. Brown, North Hampton.
The butchers prefer our lambs to those from the West.—S. S. Perry, Bindge.
One market in this town uses thirty lambs a week during the summer.—B. C. Knight, Marlboro.
Mutton lambs are always in demand.—G. W. Kingsbury, Walpole.
I sell my lambs in Manchester and they are always in demand.—George Floyd, Epping.

Good demand. I sold mine this season for sixteen cents per pound.—A. B. Sawyer, Lakesport.
Good demand but small supply.—Robert Oldham, Crofton.
Mutton lambs are in good demand here.—G. P. Coffin, Sanook.
Early lambs bring a good price.—John Marsh, Stratham.
Lambs command from twelve to twenty cents per pound, dressed.—J. S. Strawn, Centerville.

We have a good market for lambs at all seasons.—T. C. Clough, Canterbury.
Living near the summer resorts of Jefferson, Bethlehem, etc., there is always a good demand for mutton lambs.—W. C. Spaulding, Lancaster.
Lambs are in good demand.—J. W. Baldwin, Pittsburg.
Good demand for mutton lambs.—Almon Young, Clarksville.
Lambs sell readily at from \$5.50 to \$6 during the summer.—Bernard Carr, Colebrook.

This I have shown that in every section of the State the demand for this product is good and all breeders seem to think that there is a profit in the business. I will quote statements that have been sent me:
G. W. Kingsbury of Walpole says: "I sold from my thirty-five sheep wool and lambs in 1905 to the amount of \$185; in 1906 to the amount of \$195. I think this paid me better than dairying."
I will quote from an article written by G. D. Cutler of Springfield, Vt. Mr. Cutler is under practically New Hampshire conditions and has the same obstacles to sur-

mountain, and considerably larger than for 1905.
The various countries of continental Europe are increasing their demands, and the yearly consumption in France is now about eight bushels, in Belgium 7.3 bushels, and in other countries of Europe from a little over two bushels to about six bushels per inhabitant. The other exporting countries which last year offset the exports of this country are likely to show a shortage this year. These countries are Russia, Australia and Argentina. It is thought these, except Argentina, will have a small crop for export this year. The Argentina crop is not far enough along for reliable estimate. Its product is an uncertain factor, varying greatly from year to year, but the high price of wheat the world over will, no doubt, stimulate quite a large acreage this year. The shortage in Russia will be very pronounced, approaching almost famine conditions in certain sections. It is evident, also, that a broad demand is being created in China and adjacent countries for American wheat and flour. All these sources of demand are likely to take good care of the American record-breaking crop, including that of Canada, and the behavior of the grain market indicates fair prices for the producer.

Official List of Fairs.
STATE AND GENERAL.
American Institute, New York City, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
MAINE.
Freemont Poultry Association, Freemont, Dec. 2-3.
KANSAS.
Fairlyness, Holyston, Nov. 22-23.
CONNECTICUT.
New Haven, New Haven, Nov. 19.
NEW YORK.
American Institute, New York, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Horticultural Hall, Nov. 1-11.
VARIOUS MEETINGS.
Institute Workers, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8-11.
Convention Agt. College, Washington, D. C., Nov. 11-14.
State Grange, Manchester, N. H., Dec. 1-3.
New Hampshire Poultry, Lisbon, Dec. 1-3.
Rhode, Gloucester, Jan. 9-11.
Vermont, Burlington, Jan. 9-11.
Connecticut Poultry, Hartford, Jan. 11-13.
Pennsylvania Poultry Union, Philadelphia, Jan. 11-13.
Country Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 10-13.
Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence, Jan. 17-19.
American Ornithology, Boston, Jan. 24-26.
Western New York Poultry, Rochester, Jan. 24-26.
New Jersey Poultry, Westfield, Jan. 24-26.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

For Street Railway Service
In and about Boston.
Highest Wages.

For information apply to
KARL S. BARNES,
82 Water St., Boston, Mass.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

lams when six and a half months old averaged more than one hundred pounds in weight. The total returns from these sheep amounted to \$348.25. This sum was obtained as follows:
"Sixty fleeces weighing 300 pounds sold at twenty cents a pound, \$18; fifty-one lambs averaging ninety-five pounds, at five cents per pound, \$24.25; eight lambs averaging 105 pounds, at five cents per pound, \$42; seven ram lambs for breeding, \$38; premiums at spring fair, \$30; eighteen best ewe lambs reserved for breeding purposes at \$5, \$100; total, \$348.25.

"The average per ewe was \$9.13. Excepting \$30 of the money received for the seven ram lambs, and the \$20 in premiums, everything was sold at wholesale prices. These results were not reached by forcing the sheep on a grain feed. The ewes and lambs together were not fed over one hundred bushels of grain.
"The lambs were finished off on rape, on which sheep will make more pounds of gain in a given time than any feed known, and at lower cost. Rightly handled, lambs will gain half a pound daily on rape. The high percentage of twins in my flock has been obtained by years of careful selection of the ewes and by judicious care. I never buy a ram on the strength of its pedigree, but look for individual merit without regard to price."

The London and India Docks.
The London and India Docks Company rule over an estate of 1700 acres, with twenty miles of quay and 15,000,000 square feet of flooring for the handling and storage of 800,000 tons of goods. The largest ships of all the world, says the London Daily Mail, enter England through the gates of the Thames, and make their way to these London docks.
You look along the quays and behold steamers from China and the East Indies, from South America and Canada, from Egypt and New Zealand, rigid there and quiet now, after long buffeting with stiff seas. Hundreds of London dockers swarm over them like egg-laden ants, while enormous cranes rattle their swinging chains over them, and the scrapers get to work on the cracked and faded paint of their sloping sides.

There is no idleness in the docks. The brown-faced men, who have brought these steel monsters across the seas, are smoking luxurious pipes at home, dancing children on their knees, taking their wives to music hall and theatre, and not a doubt of it, spinning yarns about the wonderful world down under; but here in the docks are shabby, pale faced, thick-skinned Londoners, running to and fro with packages on their bowed shoulders, sweating to empty the vessels that lie there; here, too, are engine drivers, steering their trains from dock to dock, and carriers driving away with van loads of merchandise—everywhere Londoners waiting on these huge ships. The sailors are like gentlemen who have driven their equipage to the stable and left these grooms of the docks to clean up ready for their next excursion.

You get some idea of London's trade by moving through the tall warehouses of the docks. Consider a few figures. Thirty-six thousand tons of tea are stored here in a single year. In the vaults, with their twenty-eight miles of gangway, can be stored one hundred thousand pipes of wine; 250,000 tons of wool, worth \$20,000,000, arrive annually at the port of London. Twenty thousand tons of tobacco are here in bond, valued at \$9,000,000.
There is accommodation in the cold-storage warehouses for 864,000 sheep. Sixty thousand pounds of ostrich feathers have been stored here at one time, and several millions of bird skins arrive annually, too numerous for computation. In addition, the London docks have accommodation for sugar, ivory, spices, bark, gums, metals, marble, drugs, dates, pepper, rice, coffee, coals, singales, coal, grain, furniture, wood timber, carpets, buttons, cheese, poultry, even for sea shells, apes, musk, ambergris and beewax. In a single room you may look at elephants' tusks worth nearly \$100,000.

The gardens and the factories of the world empty themselves into this lap of London. There is hardly a little island set in the midst of the seas which does not grow something or make something with brown fingers to send into the cold, gray port of London. As you walk through the warehouses your nostrils are filled with the scents of the earth—cinnamon, nutmeg, musk, vanilla, coffee, tea, tobacco—everything that once lived and drank the air in green and beautiful gardens across the seas.

There at your feet lies the malling torn from tea packages on which some Chinaman set strange marks with brush and ink, and there are the red and green cases themselves, with the number and weight on in their sides by a scribbling iron. You look at even the nails in some strange package of goods out of the East, and picture to yourself the dark hands gripping them while the hammer struck home. All the hands and all the feet of the East seem to be going up and down the earth to keep the ladder of London full.—N. Y. Sun.

Official List of Fairs.
STATE AND GENERAL.
American Institute, New York City, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
MAINE.
Freemont Poultry Association, Freemont, Dec. 2-3.
KANSAS.
Fairlyness, Holyston, Nov. 22-23.
CONNECTICUT.
New Haven, New Haven, Nov. 19.
NEW YORK.
American Institute, New York, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Horticultural Hall, Nov. 1-11.
VARIOUS MEETINGS.
Institute Workers, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8-11.
Convention Agt. College, Washington, D. C., Nov. 11-14.
State Grange, Manchester, N. H., Dec. 1-3.
New Hampshire Poultry, Lisbon, Dec. 1-3.
Rhode, Gloucester, Jan. 9-11.
Vermont, Burlington, Jan. 9-11.
Connecticut Poultry, Hartford, Jan. 11-13.
Pennsylvania Poultry Union, Philadelphia, Jan. 11-13.
Country Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 10-13.
Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence, Jan. 17-19.
American Ornithology, Boston, Jan. 24-26.
Western New York Poultry, Rochester, Jan. 24-26.
New Jersey Poultry, Westfield, Jan. 24-26.

Official List of Fairs.
STATE AND GENERAL.
American Institute, New York City, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
MAINE.
Freemont Poultry Association, Freemont, Dec. 2-3.
KANSAS.
Fairlyness, Holyston, Nov. 22-23.
CONNECTICUT.
New Haven, New Haven, Nov. 19.
NEW YORK.
American Institute, New York, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Horticultural Hall, Nov. 1-11.
VARIOUS MEETINGS.
Institute Workers, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8-11.
Convention Agt. College, Washington, D. C., Nov. 11-14.
State Grange, Manchester, N. H., Dec. 1-3.
New Hampshire Poultry, Lisbon, Dec. 1-3.
Rhode, Gloucester, Jan. 9-11.
Vermont, Burlington, Jan. 9-11.
Connecticut Poultry, Hartford, Jan. 11-13.
Pennsylvania Poultry Union, Philadelphia, Jan. 11-13.
Country Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 10-13.
Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence, Jan. 17-19.
American Ornithology, Boston, Jan. 24-26.
Western New York Poultry, Rochester, Jan. 24-26.
New Jersey Poultry, Westfield, Jan. 24-26.

Official List of Fairs.
STATE AND GENERAL.
American Institute, New York City, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
MAINE.
Freemont Poultry Association, Freemont, Dec. 2-3.
KANSAS.
Fairlyness, Holyston, Nov. 22-23.
CONNECTICUT.
New Haven, New Haven, Nov. 19.
NEW YORK.
American Institute, New York, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Horticultural Hall, Nov. 1-11.
VARIOUS MEETINGS.
Institute Workers, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8-11.
Convention Agt. College, Washington, D. C., Nov. 11-14.
State Grange, Manchester, N. H., Dec. 1-3.
New Hampshire Poultry, Lisbon, Dec. 1-3.
Rhode, Gloucester, Jan. 9-11.
Vermont, Burlington, Jan. 9-11.
Connecticut Poultry, Hartford, Jan. 11-13.
Pennsylvania Poultry Union, Philadelphia, Jan. 11-13.
Country Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 10-13.
Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence, Jan. 17-19.
American Ornithology, Boston, Jan. 24-26.
Western New York Poultry, Rochester, Jan. 24-26.
New Jersey Poultry, Westfield, Jan. 24-26.

Official List of Fairs.
STATE AND GENERAL.
American Institute, New York City, Oct. 31-Nov. 1.
MAINE.
Freemont Poultry Association, Freemont, Dec. 2-3.
KANSAS.
Fairlyness, Holyston, Nov. 22-23.
CONNECTICUT.
New Haven, New Haven, Nov. 19.
NEW YORK.
American Institute, New York, Oct. 31-Nov

Photos
and

12. My method
 years with vigor.
 tincture's price
 40, 50 per lb, 25
 1874. A. A. M.

Colotes Kellogg
 Kellogg, D. K.

barrow shown;
 and 50 per 100
 2.

